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Satoru MIYASHITA et al.

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For: METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIC EL ELEMENT,
ORGANIC EL ELEMENT, AND ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE

SUBMISSION OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT WITH TRANSLATION

Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
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Sir:

Submitted herewith is a certified copy of the following prior foreign application filed
in the following foreign country, along with an English-language translation thereof:

Japanese Patent Application No. 8-313828, filed November 25, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachments:

Certified copy of Japanese Patent Application No. 8-313828
English-language translation of Japanese Patent Application No. 8-313828

Date: April 10, 2002

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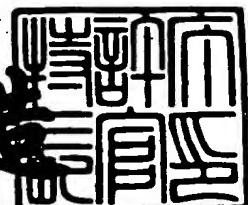
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及川耕造



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VERIFICATION

I, Kazuo Asahi, of Asahi & Masuda of Nishi-Shinbashi Noa Building 4F & 5F of 18-9, Nishi-Shinbashi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0003 Japan do solemnly and sincerely verify that I understand well both Japanese and English languages and that the attached document in English language is full and faithful translation of the copy of Japanese Patent Application No. 8-313828 filed on November 25, 1996.



Kazuo Asahi
Date: March 15, 2002

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[Name of Invention] FULL COLOR ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE
AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF
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[List of the Submitted Documents]

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[Name of Document] Drawings 1

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[NAME OF THE DOCUMENT] SPECIFICATION
[TITLE OF THE INVENTION] FULL COLOR ORGANIC EL DISPLAY
DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

[CLAIMs]

[Claim 1] A full-color organic EL display device,
CHARACTERIZED IN THAT

transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and
blue are formed on a transparent substrate;

red and green organic luminescent layers are formed only
on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green,
respectively;

a blue luminescent layer is formed over entire surfaces;
and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[Claim 2] A full-color organic EL display device,
CHARACTERIZED IN THAT

transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and
blue and thin-film transistors (hereinafter, referred to as TFT)
for driving respective pixels are formed on a transparent
substrate;

red and green organic luminescent layers are formed only
on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green,
respectively;

a blue luminescent layer is formed over entire surfaces;
and

a counter electrode is formed over an entire upper surface thereof.

[Claim 3] A full-color organic EL display device, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT

transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue are formed on a transparent substrate;

red and green organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a blue luminescent layer is formed over entire upper surfaces thereof; and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[Claim 4] The full-color organic EL display device as claimed in Claim 3, wherein

the transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue are formed on the transparent substrate;

red and green polymeric organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a blue luminescent deposited layer is formed over entire upper surfaces thereof; and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[Claim 5] The full-color organic EL display device as claimed in Claim 3 or 4, wherein the polymeric organic luminescent layer is hole injection type material, and the blue luminescent

deposited layer formed over the entire upper surfaces thereof is electron transfer type material.

[Claim 6] The full-color organic EL display device as claimed in any one of Claims 3 to 5, wherein

the transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue are formed on the transparent substrate;

red and green hole injection type polymeric organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a non-luminous hole injection layer is formed only on the transparent pixel electrode for blue;

an electron transfer type blue luminescent deposited layer is formed over entire upper surfaces thereof; and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[Claim 7] The full-color organic EL display device as claimed in any one of Claims 3 to 5, wherein

the transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue are respectively formed on the transparent substrate;

hole injection type red and green polymeric organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a non-luminous hole injection layer and an electron transfer type blue luminescent deposited layer are formed over entire upper surfaces thereof; and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[Claim 8] The full-color organic EL display device as claimed in any one of Claims 3 to 7, wherein the red and green polymeric organic luminescent layers are polyparaphenylene vinylene (hereinafter, referred to as PPV) and its derivative, or copolymer whose basic unit is made of them.

[Claim 9] A full-color organic EL display device, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT in the above EL display device, a protective film is formed on the counter electrode.

[Claim 10] A full-color organic EL display device, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT in the above EL display device; the counter electrode is sealed with a second substrate via an inert gas or an inert liquid.

[Claim 11] A method of manufacturing a full color organic EL display device, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT in the above EL display device, formation of each of the red and green organic luminescent layers is carried out by means of an ink-jet method in which a desired amount of liquid is discharged to a desired position.

[Claim 12] The method of manufacturing a full color organic EL display device as claimed in Claim 11, wherein formation of each of the red and green organic luminescent layers is carried out by:

dissolving or dispersing an organic luminescent material or its precursor in a liquid to obtain a discharge liquid;

discharging the discharge liquid by means of the ink-jet method; and then

performing a heating treatment or a light irradiation to form and fix layers.

[Claim 13] The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device as claimed in Claim 11, wherein formation of each of the red and green organic luminescent layers is carried out by:

dissolving or dispersing PPV and its derivative or copolymer, or a precursor thereof in a liquid to obtain a discharge liquid;

discharging the discharge liquid by means of the ink-jet method; and then

performing a heating treatment to form and fix layers.

[Claim 14] A method of manufacturing a full color organic EL display device, CHARACTERIZED IN THAT in the above EL display device, formation of the non-luminous hole injection layer which is carried out only on the blue transparent pixel electrode is performed by means of an ink-jet method in which a desired amount of liquid is discharged to a desired position.

[Claim 15] The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device as claimed in any one of Claims 11 to 15, wherein in the above EL display device, formation of the blue luminescent layer and the counter electrode which is the upper layer is carried out by means of a vacuum deposition method.

[Claim 16] The method of manufacturing an organic EL display device as claimed in any one of Claims 11 to 16, wherein in the above EL display device, formation of the hole injection layer

which is carried out on the entire surfaces is performed by means of a vacuum deposition method or an applying method.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

[001]

[FIELD OF THE INVENTION]

This invention relates to a full color EL display device, and relates to a method of manufacturing the EL display device using an ink-jet method.

[0002]

[DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART]

An organic EL element is an element which has a configuration in which a thin film containing a fluorescent organic compound is held between a cathode and an anode. In the organic EL element, electrons and holes are injected into the thin film to generate excitons through the recombination of the electrons and holes. The organic EL element produces luminescence by utilizing emission of light (fluorescence or phosphorescence) at the deactivation of the excitons.

[0003]

The features of the organic EL element is that it is possible to obtain a high intensity surface luminescence on the order of 100 to 100,000 cd/m² at a low voltage of less than 10V, and that it is possible to produce luminescence of from blue to red by the selection of the kind of fluorescent material.

[0004]

The organic EL element is drawing attraction as a device for realizing a large area full color display element at a low cost (Technical Reports of the Society of Electronic Information and Communications, Vol. 89, No. 106, 1989, p. 49). According to the report, bright luminescence of blue, green and red were obtained by forming a luminescent layer using an organic luminescent material which emits strong fluorescence. This fact is considered to mean that it is possible to realize a high brightness full color display by using an organic coloring matter which emits strong fluorescence in a thin film state and has less pin hole defects.

[0005]

In addition, in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 5-78655, there is proposed to produce a high brightness full color element through providing a thin film layer containing an organic electron material and an organic luminescent material as components for an organic luminescent layer, and expanding the latitude in the selection of the luminescent material by preventing quenching due to higher concentration.

[0006]

Further, in Appl. Phys. Lett. Vol. 64, 1994, p. 815, it is reported that a white luminescence was obtained by using polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) luminescent layer and doping it with coloring matters corresponding to three primary colors R, G and B.

[0007]

However, in neither of the reports, the configuration or the method of manufacture of an actual full color display panel is not shown.

[0008]

On the other hand, conventionally, water-based, alcohol-based, or glycol-based ink has mainly been used in the ink-jet printing technique. This is because such ink does not invade an ink passage and an ink head material. Further, in view of the fact that an organic solvent is harmful to a human body, various types of ink-jet printers which utilize a water-base ink have been developed.

[0009]

Accordingly, in order to perform ink-jet patterning using an ink formed of an organic EL material, it is preferable that its material is soluble in water, or soluble in alcohol and glycol-based solvent. As for conventional water soluble organic EL material, a precursor of PPV can be mentioned. This precursor is transformed into salt is derived and then it dissolves in water, and it is polymerized through heating after the formation of a film, thus forming a luminescent layer. Cyanized PPV shows red luminescence. These are materials that have sufficient durability as a luminescent layer.

[0010]

In this connection, the formation of a blue luminescent

organic EL layer is usually carried out through film formation by means of a vacuum deposition method. In this case, distyl derivative has high luminous intensity and excellent durability (54th Academic Lecture Sponsored by The Japan Society of Applied Physics, Abstracts No. 3, 29p-ZC-10(1993) Page 1125).

[0011]

With regard to making ink, it is not practical to use the above-mentioned PPV-based blue luminescent material because of its poor durability and luminous intensity. Therefore, it has been said that there is a difficulty in ink-jet patterning of the blue luminescent material.

[0012]

[PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION]

An organic thin film EL element using the organic coloring matters described above emits blue, green or red light. However, as well known, in order to realize a full color display device, it is necessary to arrange organic luminescent layers which emit any one of the three primary colors for the respective pixels. In the past, it was very difficult to carry out patterning of organic luminescent layer because of the following reasons. Namely, first, it is difficult to improve patterning precision in a deposition process, since a metal surface of a reflection electrode is unstable. Second, a polymer or precursor that forms the hole injection layer and organic luminescent layer lacks a sufficient resistance to a patterning process such as

photolithography.

[0013]

In addition, it is not possible to prepare blue luminescent material whose durability and reliability can be guaranteed, as conventional PPV-based water-soluble precursor. Therefore, it was difficult to make the blue luminescent material ink and to perform ink-jet patterning with it.

[0014]

This invention is to solve the problems described above, and it is an object to provide a full-color EL display device and a method of manufacturing the EL display device by performing patterning of red and green organic luminescent layers for the respective pixels using the ink-jet method, and forming a blue electron transfer type organic luminescent layer on a layer adjacent thereto using a vacuum deposition method.

[0015]

[MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM]

A full-color organic EL display device according to the present invention is characterized in that

transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue are formed on a transparent substrate;

red and green organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a blue luminescent layer is formed over entire surfaces;

and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[0016]

It is characterized in that transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue and thin-film transistors (hereinafter, referred to as TFT) for driving respective pixels are formed on a transparent substrate;

red and green organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a blue luminescent layer is formed over entire surfaces; and

a counter electrode is formed over an entire upper surface thereof.

[0017]

It is characterized in that transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green and blue are formed on a transparent substrate;

red and green organic luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green, respectively;

a blue luminescent layer is formed over entire upper surfaces thereof; and

a counter electrode is formed on them.

[0018]

It is characterized in that
the transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green
and blue are formed on the transparent substrate;
red and green polymeric organic luminescent layers are
formed only on the transparent pixel electrodes for red and green,
respectively;
a blue luminescent deposited layer is formed over entire
upper surfaces thereof; and
a counter electrode is formed on them.

[0019]

It is characterized in that the polymeric organic
luminescent layer is hole injection type material, and the blue
luminescent deposited layer formed over the entire upper surfaces
thereof is electron transfer type material.

[0020]

It is characterized in that
the transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green
and blue are formed on the transparent substrate;
red and green hole injection type polymeric organic
luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel
electrodes for red and green, respectively;
a non-luminous hole injection layer is formed only on the
transparent pixel electrode for blue;
an electron transfer type blue luminescent deposited layer

is formed over entire upper surfaces thereof; and
a counter electrode is formed on them.

[0021]

It is characterized in that
the transparent pixel electrodes for at least red, green
and blue are respectively formed on the transparent substrate;
hole injection type red and green polymeric organic
luminescent layers are formed only on the transparent pixel
electrodes for red and green, respectively;
a non-luminous hole injection layer and an electron
transfer type blue luminescent deposited layer are formed over
entire upper surfaces thereof; and
a counter electrode is formed on them.

[0022]

It is characterized in that the red and green polymeric
organic luminescent layers are polyparaphenylene vinylene
(hereinafter, referred to as PPV) and its derivative, or
copolymer whose basic unit is made of them..

[0023]

It is characterized in that in the above EL display device,
a protective film is formed on the counter electrode.

[0024]

It is characterized in that in the above EL display device;
the counter electrode is sealed with a second substrate via an
inert gas or an inert liquid.

[0025]

It is characterized in that in the above EL display device, formation of each of the red and green organic luminescent layers is carried out by means of an ink-jet method in which a desired amount of liquid is discharged to a desired position.

[0026]

It is characterized in that formation of each of the red and green organic luminescent layers is carried out by:

dissolving or dispersing an organic luminescent material or its precursor in a liquid to obtain a discharge liquid;

discharging the discharge liquid by means of the ink-jet method; and then

performing a heating treatment or a light irradiation to form and fix layers.

[0027]

It is characterized in that formation of each of the red and green organic luminescent layers is carried out by:

dissolving or dispersing PPV and its derivative or copolymer, or a precursor thereof in a liquid to obtain a discharge liquid;

discharging the discharge liquid by means of the ink-jet method; and then

performing a heating treatment to form and fix layers.

[0028]

It is characterized in that in the above EL display device,

formation of the non-luminous hole injection layer which is carried out only on the blue transparent pixel electrode is performed by means of an ink-jet method in which a desired amount of liquid is discharged to a desired position.

[0029]

It is characterized in that in the above EL display device, formation of the blue luminescent layer and the counter electrode which is the upper layer is carried out by means of a vacuum deposition method.

[0030]

It is characterized in that in the above EL display device, formation of the hole injection layer which is carried out on the entire surfaces is performed by means of a vacuum deposition method or an applying method.

[0031]

Namely, as shown in Fig. 1, in the present invention, a transparent pixel electrode 101 for red, a transparent pixel electrode 102 for green, and a transparent pixel electrode 103 for blue are formed on a transparent substrate 104; red and green organic luminescent layers 106 and 107 are formed only on the transparent pixel electrode 101 and 102 for red and green, respectively; a blue luminescent layer 109 is formed on entire surfaces; and a counter electrode 110 is formed on them.

[0032]

In this connection, formation of the organic luminescent

layer is carried out by applying red and blue organic luminescent materials and forming a pattern using an ink-jet method. Further, formation of the blue luminescent layer is carried out using a vacuum deposition method or the like. In this way, a full-color display is realized.

[EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION]

[0033]

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

[0034]

(Example 1)

As shown in Fig. 1, on a glass substrate 104, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 101, 102 and 103 are formed by means of photolithography so as to form a pattern having a pitch of 100 μ m and a thickness of 0.1 μ m. Then, resin black resists are buried in the spaces between the ITO patterns, and then structures 105 which act not only as a light cut-off layer but also an ink drop preventing wall are formed by the photolithography. Each of the black resists has a width of 20 μ m and a thickness of 1.0 μ m.

[0035]

Then, coating and pattern formation of red and green luminescent materials are carried out using an ink-jet printing device 108 to form luminescent layers 106 and 107 having a thickness of 0.05 μ m. A precursor of cyanopolypheylene vinylene is used for the red luminescent material, and a precursor

of polyphenylene vinylene is used for the green luminescent material. These organic EL materials are produced by Cambridge Display Technology Ltd., and they are obtainable in the form of liquid. After discharging in an ink-jet manner, the precursor of polymer is subjected to heat treatment to polymerize it, thereby forming luminescent layers 106 and 107.

[0036]

Next, the vacuum deposition is carried with aluminum quinolinol complex to form an electron transfer type blue luminescent layer 109 having a thickness of 0.1 μ m.

[0037]

Finally, an MgAg reflection electrode 110 having a thickness of 0.1 to 0.2 μ m is formed using a deposition method.

[0038]

In this way, a direct-view type full-color organic EL display device is manufactured.

[0039]

(Example 2)

As shown in Fig. 2, on the glass substrate 204, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 201, 202 and 203 are formed by means of the photolithography so as to form a pattern having a pitch of 80 μ m and a thickness of 0.1 μ m. Then, resin black resists are buried in the spaces between the ITO patterns, and then structures 205 which act not only as a light cut-off layer but also an ink drop preventing wall are formed by the

photolithography. Each of the black resists has a width of 10 μ m and a thickness of 1 μ m.

[0040]

Then, coating and pattern formation of red and green luminescent materials are carried out using an ink-jet printing device 209 to form luminescent layers 206 and 207. A precursor of cyanopolyphenylene vinylene is used for the red luminescent material, and a precursor of polyphenylene vinylene is used for the green luminescent material. These organic EL materials are produced by Cambridge Display Technology Ltd., and they are obtainable in the form of liquid. After discharging in an ink-jet manner, the precursor of polymer is subjected to heat treatment to polymerize it, thereby forming luminescent layers 206 and 207.

[0041]

Further, polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) is discharged as a hole injection layer onto the transparent electrode 203 using the ink-jet printing device to form a layer 208.

[0042]

Then, pyrazoline dimer is applied using a coating method to form a blue luminescent layer 210 over the entire surface of a substrate.

[0043]

Finally, an AlLi reflection pixel electrode 211 is formed.

[0044]

In this way, a full-color organic EL display device is manufactured.

[0045]

(Example 3)

As for organic luminescent material for an organic luminescent layer,

2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-11-oxo-1H,5H,11H-(1)benzopyrano[6,7,8-ij]-quinolizine-10-carboxylic acid is used, and as for hole injection layer material, 1,1-bis-(4-N,N-ditrile aminophenyl)cyclohexane is used. A green luminescent material is prepared by mixing these materials.

[0046]

Similarly, as for red organic luminescent material, 2-13',4'-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-1-benzopyrylium perchlorate is used, which is mixed with the hole injection layer material.

[0047]

In addition, as for organic hole injection material for a blue luminescent layer, tris(8-hydroxyquinolinol)aluminium is used, and as for organic luminescent material, 2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-9-methyl-11-oxo-1H,5H,11H-(1)benzopyrano[6,7,8-ij]-quinolizine is used. A luminescent material is prepared by mixing these materials.

[0048]

In the same processes as in Example 1 or 2, local patterning

of each luminescent layer is performed using an ink-jet printing device to manufacture an organic EL display device.

[0049]

(Example 4)

As shown in Fig. 3, on the glass substrate, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 301, 302 and 303 are formed by means of photolithography so as to form a pattern having a pitch of 80 μ m and a thickness of 0.1 μ m. Then, resin black resists are buried in the spaces between the ITO patterns, and then structures 304 which act not only as a light cut-off layer but also an ink drop preventing wall are formed by photolithography. Each of the black resists has a width of 10 μ m and a thickness of 1 μ m.

[0050]

Then, coating and pattern formation of red and green luminescent materials are carried out using an ink-jet printing device 307 to form luminescent layers 305 and 306. A precursor of cyanopolyphenylene vinylene is used for the red luminescent material, and a precursor of polyphenylene vinylene is used for the green luminescent material. These organic EL materials are produced by Cambridge Display Technology Ltd., and they are obtainable in the form of liquid. After discharging in an ink-jet manner, the precursor of polymer is subjected to heat treatment to polymerize it, thereby forming luminescent layers 305 and 306.

[0051]

Then, vacuum deposition is carried out with polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) to form hole injection layers 308 on an entire surface of a substrate.

[0052]

Then, distyl derivative (produced by Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd.) is applied onto the entire surface of a substrate to form a blue luminescent layer 309.

[0053]

Finally, an AlLi reflection pixel electrode 310 is formed.

[0054]

In this way, a full-color organic EL display device is manufactured.

[0055]

(Example 5)

As shown in Fig. 4, an organic protective film 407 is formed on the organic EL display device manufactured in Example 1 using a spin coating method by JSS (Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd.).

[0056]

(Example 6)

Thin-film transistors are formed on a glass substrate, and then ITO transparent pixel electrodes are formed. Then, the same processes as in Example 1 are carried out. Next, as shown in Fig. 5, the organic EL display device is kept under argon atmosphere 506 using a peripheral seal 509 and a sealing member 508. In this way, a life span of a full-color organic

EL display device is extremely prolonged.

[0057]

(Example 7)

As shown in Fig. 6, thin-film transistors 604 are formed on a glass substrate, and then ITO transparent pixel electrodes 603 are formed.

[0058]

Then, coating and pattern formation of red and green luminescent materials are carried out using an ink-jet printing device to form luminescent layers 605 and 606 having a thickness of 0.05μm. A precursor of cyanopolyphenylene vinylene is used for the red luminescent material, and a precursor of polyphenylene vinylene is used for the green luminescent material. These organic EL materials are produced by Cambridge Display Technology Ltd., and they are obtainable in the form of liquid.

[0059]

Next, the same processes as in Example 1 are carried out to manufacture an active matrix type full-color organic EL display device.

[0060]

In addition to the organic EL materials used in the above-mentioned Examples, aromatic diamine derivative (TPD), oxydiazole derivative (PBD), oxydiazole dimer (OXD-8), distylarylene derivative (DSA), beryllium-benzoquinolinol complex (Bebq), triphenylamine derivative (MTDATA), rubrene,

quinacridone, triazole derivative, polyphenylene, polyalkylfluorene, polyalkylthiophene, azomethine zinc complex, polyphyrin zinc complex, benzo oxazole zinc complex, phenanthroline europium complex may also be used, but materials used in this invention is not limited to these materials.

[0061]

Specifically, known materials such as materials disclosed in Japanese laid-open publication Nos. Show63-70257, Show63-175860, Hei02-135361, Hei02-135359, and Hei03-152184 may be used. These compounds may be used alone or in combination of two or more.

[0062]

When a layer made of 1,2,4-triazole derivative (TAZ) is provided as a buffer layer between the respective layers, the luminance and luminescence life are improved.

[0063]

When a hole transfer type EL material is provided by doping the fluorescent dye to PVK, such as 1,1,4,4-triphenyl-1,3-butadiene (blue), quartamin 6 (green) and DCM1 (red), the luminance and luminescence life are improved.

[0064]

As for an applying method for forming an organic layer, it is effective to use a spin coating method, a casting method, a dipping method, a bar coating method, a roll coating method, or the like.

[0065]

[EFFECTS OF INVENTION]

By carrying out the formation and arrangement of an organic EL material using the ink-jet method, it becomes possible to achieve patterning of an organic EL material which has been said to be impossible to achieve before. As a result, it becomes possible to realize full-color displaying organic EL display device. This makes it possible to manufacture full-color display devices having large screen size at a low cost, which will have excellent results.

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

[Figure 1]

Fig. 1 is a drawing which shows processes of manufacturing a first embodiment of an organic EL display device according to the present invention.

[Figure 2]

Fig. 2 is a drawing which shows processes of manufacturing a second embodiment of the organic EL display device according to the present invention.

[Figure 3]

Fig. 3 is a drawing which shows processes of manufacturing a fourth embodiment of the organic EL display device according to the present invention.

[Figure 4]

Fig. 4 is a sectional view which shows the structure of

a fifth embodiment of the organic EL display device according to the present invention.

[Figure 5]

Fig. 5 is a sectional view which shows the structure of a sixth embodiment of the active matrix type organic EL display device according to the present invention.

[Figure 6]

Fig. 6 is a top view which shows the structure of a seventh embodiment of the active matrix type organic EL display device according to the present invention.

[DESCRIPTION OF THE REFERENCE MARKS]

- 101 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Red)
- 102 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Green)
- 103 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Blue)
- 104 Glass Substrate
- 105 Resin Black Resist
- 106 Organic Luminescent Layer (Red)
- 107 Organic Luminescent Layer (Green)
- 108 Ink-Jet Printer Head
- 109 Organic Luminescent Layer (Blue)
- 110 Counter Electrode
- 201 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Red)
- 202 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Green)
- 203 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Blue)
- 204 Glass Substrate

205 Resin Black Resist
206 Organic Luminescent Layer (Red)
207 Organic Luminescent Layer (Green)
208 Hole Transfer Layer
209 Ink-Jet Printer Head
210 Organic Luminescent Layer (Blue)
211 Counter Electrode
301 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Red)
302 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Green)
303 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Blue)
304 Resin Black Resist
305 Organic Luminescent Layer (Red)
306 Organic Luminescent Layer (Green)
307 Ink-Jet Printer Head
308 Hole Transfer Layer
309 Organic Luminescent Layer (Blue)
310 Counter Electrode
401 Glass Substrate
402 Organic Luminescent Layer (Red)
403 Organic Luminescent Layer (Green)
404 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Blue)
405 Organic Luminescent Layer (Blue)
406 Counter Electrode
407 Protective Film
501 Glass Substrate

- 502 Organic Luminescent Layer (Red)
- 503 Organic Luminescent Layer (Green)
- 504 Transparent Pixel Electrode (Blue)
- 505 Organic Luminescent Layer (Blue)
- 506 Counter Electrode
- 507 Protective Substrate
- 508 Sealing Member
- 509 Peripheral Seal
- 510 Silver Paste
- 511 Bus Line
- 512 Argon Gas
- 601 Signal Line
- 602 Gate Line
- 603 Pixel Electrode
- 604 Thin-Film Transistor
- 605 Organic Luminescent Layer (Red)
- 606 Organic Luminescent Layer (Green)

[TITLE OF THE DOCUMENT] ABSTRACT

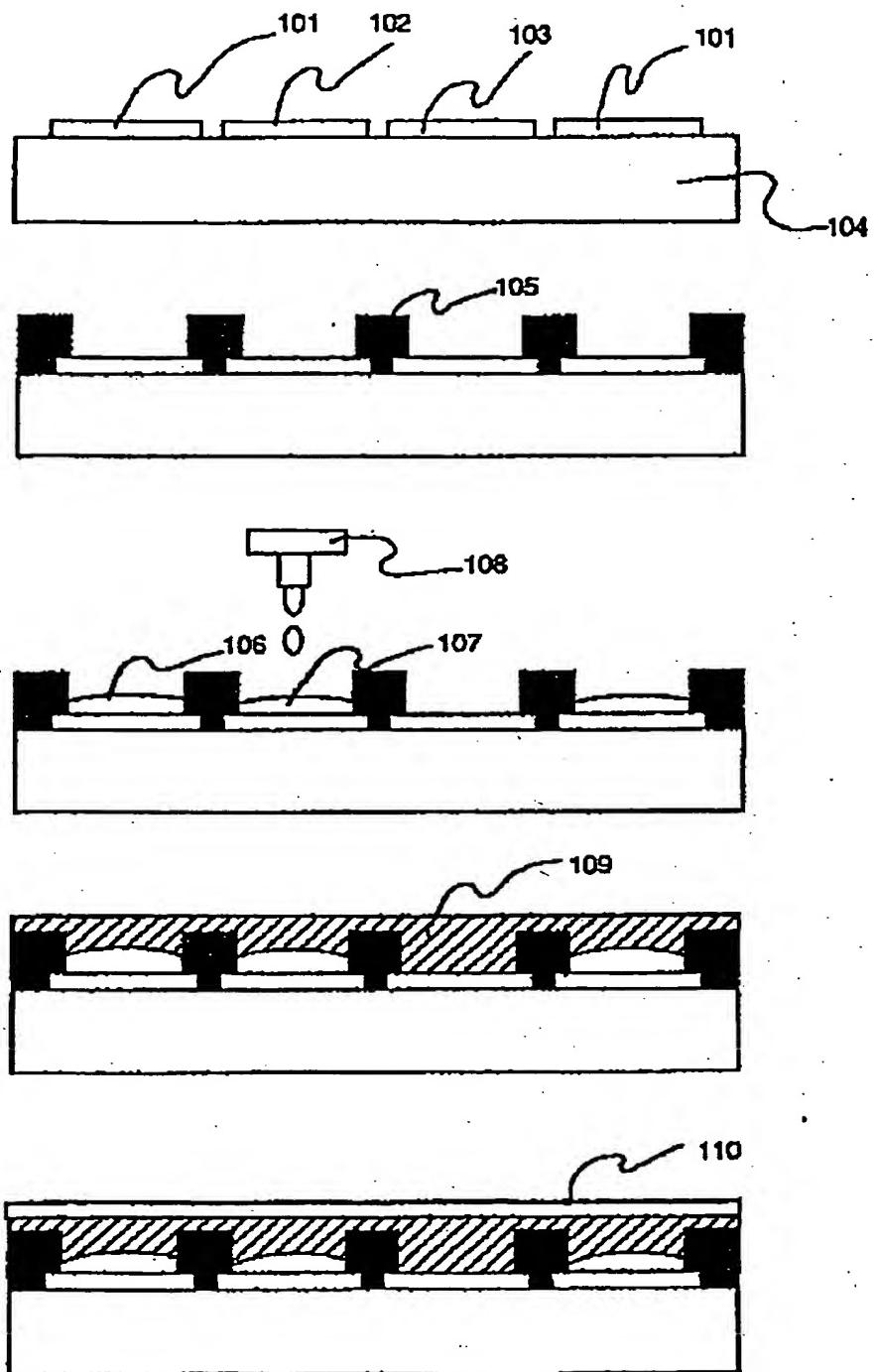
[ABSTRACT]

[MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS] By carrying out the formation and arrangement of an organic EL material, which has been said to be impossible to achieve patterning before, using the ink-jet method, it becomes possible to achieve desirable patterning of organic EL materials each of which can emit red, green or blue light for respective pixels. As a result, it becomes possible to realize full-color displaying organic EL display device.

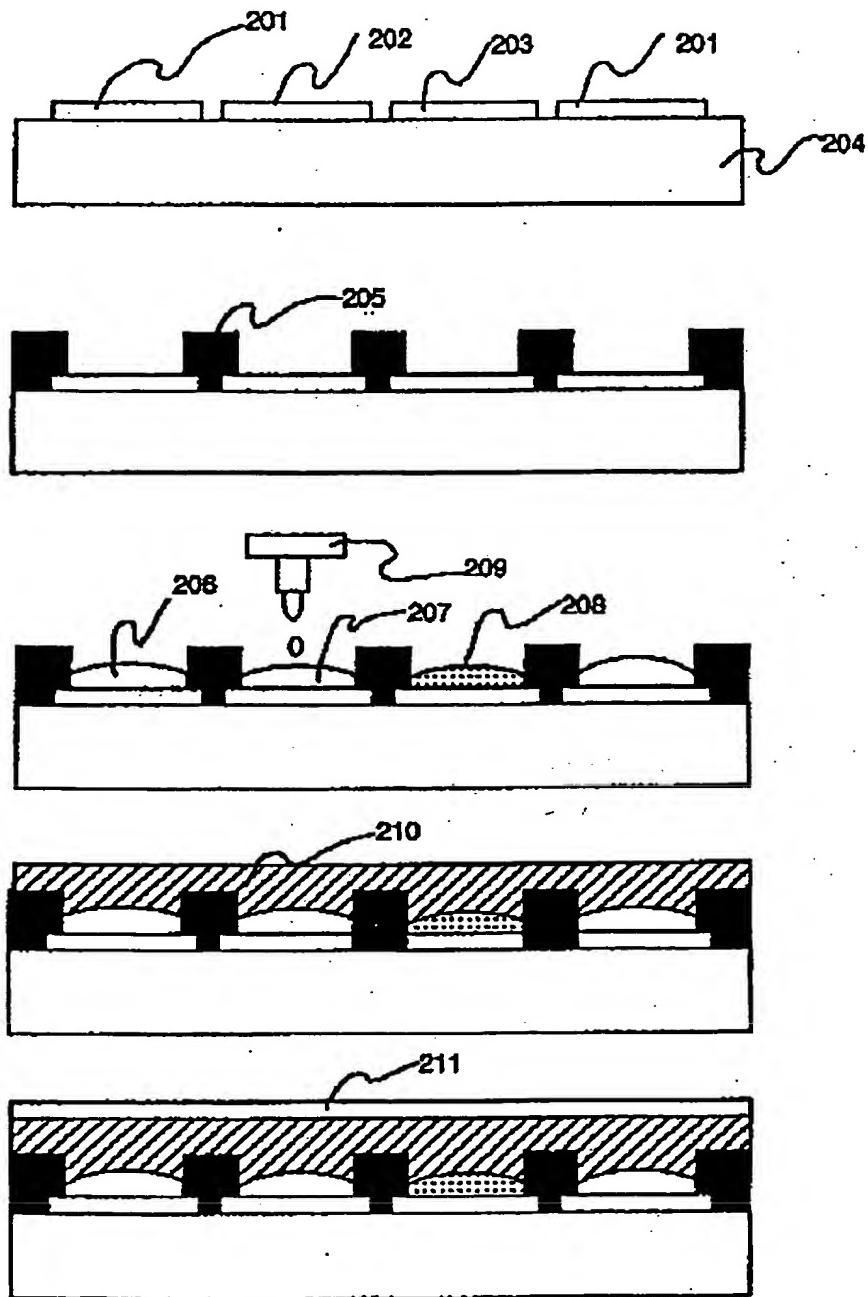
[EFFECTS] This makes it possible to manufacture full-color display devices having large screen size at a low cost, which will have excellent results.

[DESIGNATED DRAWING] Fig. 1

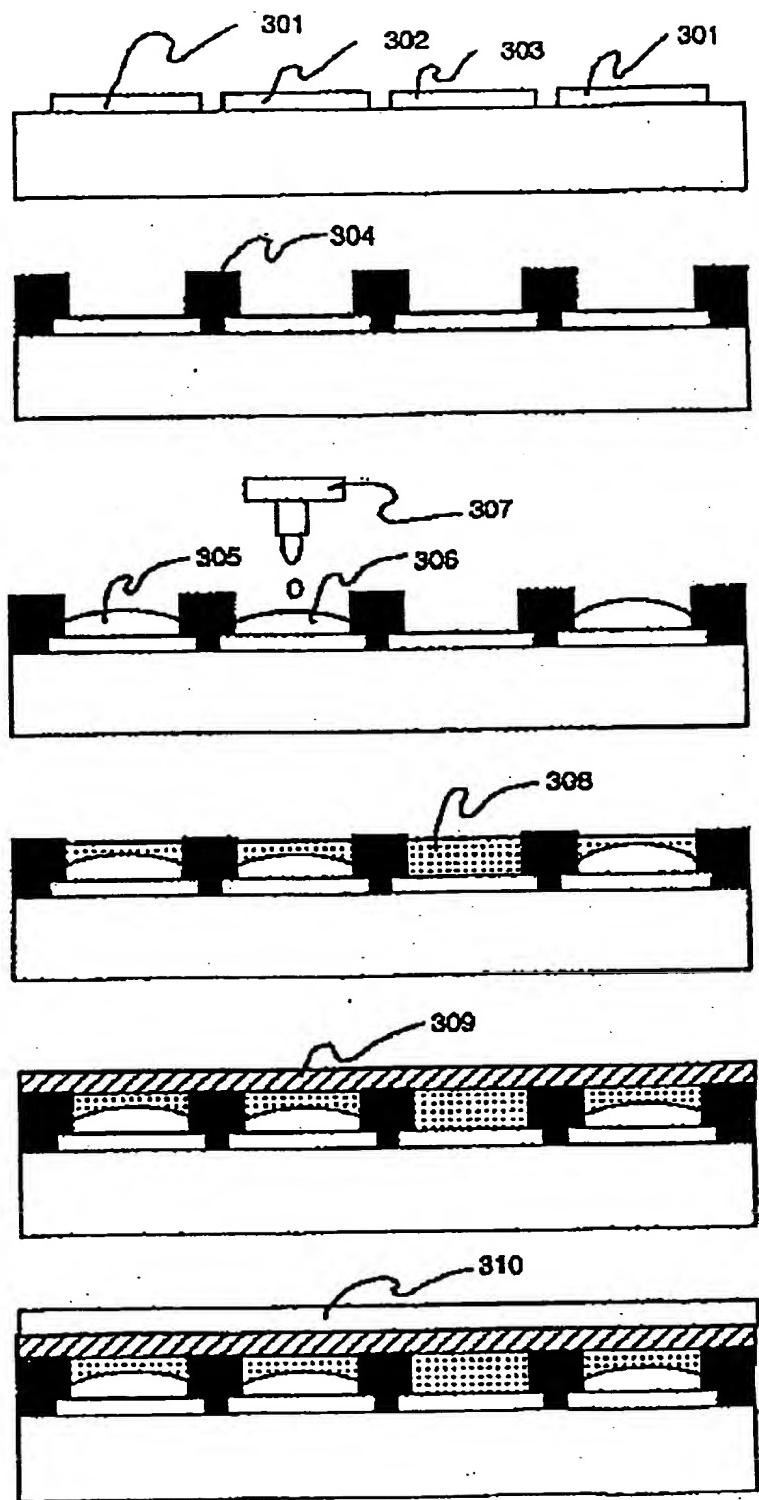
F i g. 1



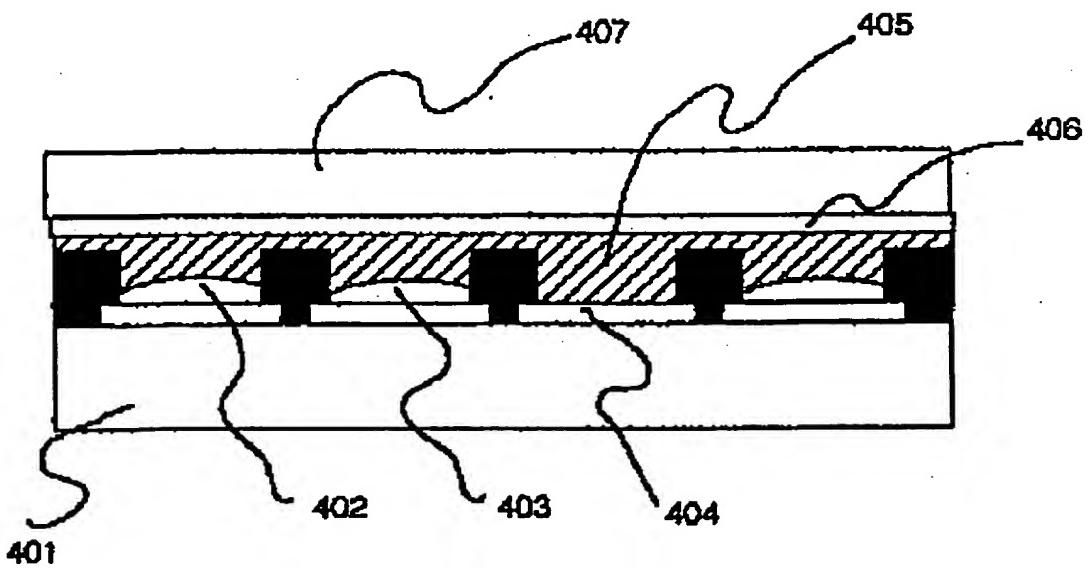
F i g . 2



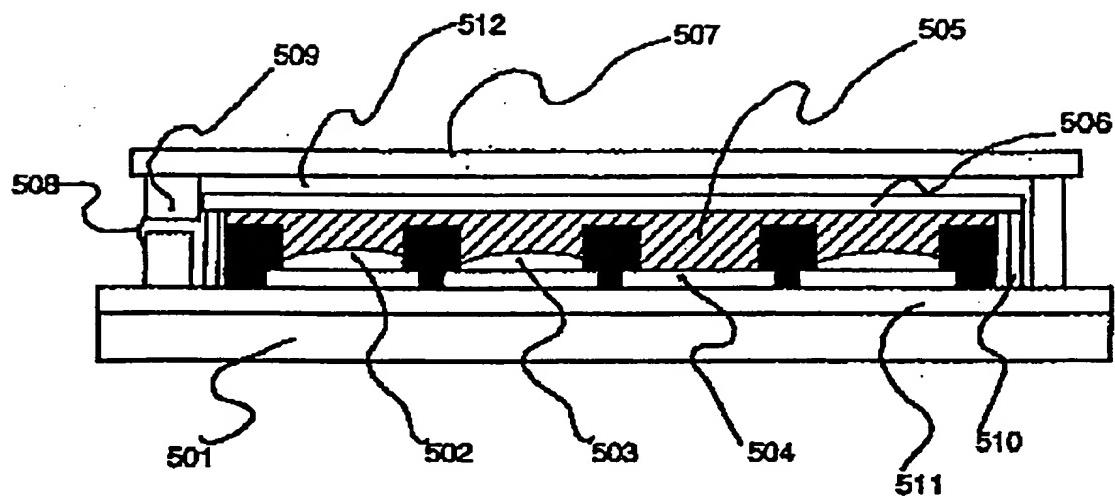
F i g. 3



F i g . 4



F i g. 5



F i g. 6

